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INFORMATION FOR CONTRIBUTORS/ADVERTISSEMENT AUX AUTEURS

The Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana is a vehicle for providing an increased communication among all health libraries and librarians in Canada, but has special commitment to reach and assist the smaller, isolated health library worker. Contributors should consult recent issues for examples of the types of material and general style sought by the publication. Queries to the editor are also welcome. Bibliographic references should conform to the format used in the Bulletin of the Medical Library Association whenever possible. Submissions in English or French are welcome, preferably in both languages.

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Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana veut améliorer la communication entre toutes les bibliothèques eux-mêmes mais plus particulièrement rejoindre et aider ceux qui oeuvrent seuls dans les petites bibliothèques. La rédaction recevra avec plaisir commentaires et opinions. A ceux qui voudraient participer à la rédaction, on suggère de suivre pour les références bibliographiques le format utilisé dans le Bulletin of the Medical Library Association. Les articles, en français ou en anglais sont les bienvenus, mais il serait préférable de les rédiger dans les deux langues.

The deadlines for submission of articles to V.6 are as follows:

- 6:1 June 29, 1984
- 6:2 August 31, 1984
- 6:3 November 2, 1984
- 6:4 January 11, 1985
- 6:5 March 29, 1985

Les dates limites pour des articles pour les envois à paraître:

- 6:1 29 juin 1984
- 6:2 31 août 1984
- 6:3 2 novembre 1984
- 6:4 11 janvier 1985
- 6:5 29 mars 1985

FROM THE EDITORS

Another long Ottawa winter is finally behind us and we are slowly emerging from hibernation. The pace of life is quickening, as we get ready for the busiest portion of the Association's year.

By now, members have received registration information for the upcoming conference in Toronto. The programme is jam-packed with interesting sessions designed to help us find a path through the high technology maze. For those who have not yet registered, see page . It's not too late!

In anticipation of the conference, Marilyn Schafer outlines some basic considerations in selecting a microcomputer. Many of CHLA's chapters and committees have also submitted reports on their activities for discussion at the Annual General Meeting. Remember - an active member is an informed member.

This issue also contains information on a health information network now in operation in Winnipeg, as well as a lengthy bibliography to be used as a selection tool for small hospital libraries. Although the west's oil boom may have slowed, the health information sector is certainly active in Western Canada!

As a closing note, we encourage all members to think about possible theme issues of article topics for volume 6. In particular, we need to hear your constructive criticisms for improving BMC in the future. We need to hear from you! Comments can be sent by mail, courier or pony express or talk to us at the upcoming conference. See you soon!

* * * * *

Debbie Baillie
Assistant Editor

Bonita Stableford
Editor

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Barbara Greeniaus

According to my calculations, these are my final scribblings for this particular page of the BMC. Beginning with Volume 6, Number 1, David Crawford will be attending to this presidential duty.

All previous CHLA presidents have held the office for two years. With the election of our present slate of officers, the terms were changed to improve the continuity of Board composition and to lighten the load of the president. I believe that the new arrangement is a good one and that, with it in place, we reduce the risk of burning out the executive. During my first year on the Board, as President-Elect, I had time to learn the ropes under the capable tutelage of Ann Manning; this year, I had help from both David and Ann in executing the duties of the President and, next year, I will follow the example that has been set, as a productive Board member in the capacity of Past President. Other changes have been made in the functions of the Board of Directors. One of the most important is the assignment of the responsibilities of Medical Library Association liaison to the portfolio of the President-Elect/Vice President. This permanent designation should promote our alliance with the MLA and allow for the contemplation of more long term cooperative projects.

Looking back through the minutes of the Board meetings over which I have had the privilege to preside, I am astounded by the volume of work that has been produced. The Association will hold its 8th Annual Meeting in June and, like most eight year olds I have known, the CHLA is going through a period of boundless energy and rapid growth.

All of the members of the executive, including the BMC editors and the Committee Chairs, have worked on special projects beyond their routine obligations. As a result, we now have formal committee guidelines, an application for funding support, a CHLA executive manual, a home for our archives, an indexed journal, a guide for conference planners of the future, a new chapter waiting to be welcomed at the Annual Meeting, criteria for the awards of outstanding achievement and honorary life membership, and an exciting, high-tech conference to attend next month. All this and money in the bank.

Thank you all for your commitment to the objectives of the CHLA and for your enthusiasm in carrying out its work.

* * * * *

UN MOT DE LA PRÉSIDENTE

D'après mes calculs, c'est la dernière fois que je rédige mon mot de la présidente pour le BMC. A compter du premier numéro du volume 6, David Crawford prendra la relève.

Jusqu'à présent, le mandat des présidents de l'ABSC a été de deux ans. L'élection de la direction actuelle a marqué un changement de mandat en vue de rehausser la continuité du Bureau de direction tout en allégeant la tâche du président. Je crois que c'est une démarche positive et qu'il y aura ainsi moins de risque d'épuiser les membres du bureau. Durant ma première année au sein du Bureau, à titre de présidente élue, j'ai pu me familiariser avec mes tâches sous la direction d'Ann Manning. Cette année, David et Ann m'ont tous deux appuyée dans mes fonctions de présidente et, l'an prochain, j'aurai moi-même un rôle productif à jouer au sein du Bureau à titre de présidente sortante. D'autres changements ont eu lieu au sein du Bureau, y compris l'attribution des fonctions de liaison avec la Medical Library Association au titulaire du poste de président élu/vice-président. Ce rôle permanent devrait favoriser nos liens avec la MLA et susciter des projets de collaboration à plus long terme.

En parcourant le procès-verbal des réunions que j'ai eu le privilège de présider, j'ai été surprise de constater l'énorme quantité de travail accompli. L'Association convoquera sa 8^e assemblée annuelle en juin et, tout comme la plupart des jeunes de huit ans que j'ai connus, l'ABSC est pleine d'énergie et de dynamisme.

Tous les membres de la direction, y compris la rédaction de BMC et les présidents de comités, se sont occupés de projets spéciaux en plus de leurs tâches ordinaires. Par conséquent, nous avons actuellement des directives officielles pour les comités, une demande d'appui financier, un manuel administratif de l'ABSC, un dépôt pour nos archives, une revue indexée, un guide de planification des conférences à venir, une nouvelle section à accueillir à l'assemblée annuelle, des critères d'attribution du grand prix d'honneur et de désignation des membres honoraires à vie, ainsi qu'une intéressante conférence sur les techniques de pointe qui se déroulera le mois prochain. Tout cela et, en plus, de l'argent en banque.

Je vous remercie tous de votre engagement vis-à-vis des objectifs de l'ABSC et de l'enthousiasme que vous manifestez dans leur mise en oeuvre.

* * * * *

BASIC ISSUES IN THE SELECTION OF A MICROCOMPUTER FOR LIBRARY USE

Marilyn Schafer
Health Sciences Resource Centre, CISTI

"What kind of microcomputer should I buy?"

"Should I look at hardware or software first?"

During the last year questions such as these have been asked of the staff of the Health Sciences Resource Centre with increasing frequency.

What we see is too many people looking at what is available on the market first, and then trying to find an application in the library afterwards. Like children in a toystore at Christmas they are afraid of being left behind, of not acquiring the "in" toy - nevermind its usefulness. Too often we hear that money is available to a library for the purchase of a microcomputer but no money can be found for basics that are still needed. This puts the thoughtful librarian in a dilemma and forces her/him to join a parade which may lead, in fact, to a dead end.

Currently, microcomputers do only two things extremely well: word processing and accounting/statistical functions. Any other applications, especially ones required for library use, such as searchable files of documents, require some programming on the part of the user. Therefore, you need to consider whether or not you are prepared to spend the hours required to do your own programming; or, alternatively, whether you are ready to hire a programmer to do it for you. Developments are taking place in the industry now which we will see on the market in the next few years, that will solve this problem. These are called Applications Development Software (ADS). It may very well be worth your time and money to wait.

Should you decide to go ahead with the purchase of a micro as you have word processing and statistical work you'd like to automate now, then do read the literature; do shop around. Popular magazines such as BYTE, Popular Computing, Canadian Office, Insider are frequently very informative and are easily available. As well, there are a number of magazines which support individual brand names. If you find the articles hard to read, then read the advertising. You can learn a lot from ads. A bibliography of reference books, all of which are in the CISTI Reference collection and many of which should be available in libraries in many parts of the country, is appended to this article.

The first step in considering the purchase of a microcomputer for your library is to look at the functions in your operations and decide which of these could be automated. Next, take a look at the size of the operation; how large a volume of data are you wanting to automate; how often will that data be accessed; by how many people; how many access points. Remember that although microcomputers are increasing in storage and functional capacities all the time, they are still in computer terms exactly what the name implies - MICROS.

Downloading, that is, the online transfer of data from a large computer system to your own microcomputer, is a case in point. Most micros will hold no more than 125 detailed MEDLARS references, depending upon the size of the individual machine storage. To handle large quantities of data you will need hard disk storage. This will increase your costs. A modem and accompanying cables or software, as appropriate, for connecting by telephone to other systems will increase costs from the basic price as well. Bear in mind that downloading, without permission, from many systems is still illegal and that includes MEDLARS.

● We note, also, from the many questions we receive that salespersons in micro shops have no concept of the true capacities of the apparatus they are selling. To find out about telecommunications hookups, for example, you must insist on talking to a technical representative. These people are usually truly knowledgeable and able to tell you in simpler terms what you need to know. Unlike the salesperson they are not out to bedazzle you. They tend to figure that if you got past the salesperson to them, you really want to know.

There is a plethora of machines, software and information about them available now, and a larger number of owners and users of microcomputers than ever before. This means that it is becoming easier to locate a person using an individual brand of micro and a specific type of software with it. As there are more users, there will be more experienced people to draw on for detailed information.

A microcomputer is not a cure-all. It will not solve all your problems; neither will it reduce the paper burden. It will help you produce some reports faster and allow you to do some compilations and manipulations of data in minutes, that would have taken days by hand. However, at this point, the best advice for shopping for a micro is still CAVEAT EMPTOR.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Data Courier Inc. ABI/SELECTS: The Annotated Bibliography of Computer Periodicals. Louisville, KY.: Data Courier Inc., 1983. VII, 576 p.

Datapro Research Corporation. All About Personal Computers. Delran, NJ: Datapro Research Corp., c1982. 1 v. (various pagings).

Freedom, Alan. The Computer Glossary for Everyone: It's not just a Glossary? 3rd ed. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, c1983. 298 p..

Consumers Union of United States. Computers at Home: A Special Publication. Mount Vernon, NY: Consumers Union of United States, c1983. 75 p.

Databook Directory of Small Computers. Delran, NJ: Datapro Research Corporation. c1983. 2 v. (loose-leaf).

Burton, Philip E. A Dictionary of Minicomputing and Microcomputing. New York: Garland STPM Press, c1982. 346 p.

Micro-Systèmes guide du nouvel utilisateur de micro-ordinateurs: (1983). Micro-Systèmes. no. 34. Paris: Société Parisienne d'Édition, 1983. p. 83-257.

Online, Inc. Online Micro-Software Guide & Directory 1983-84. Weston, CT: Online, Inc., c1982. 1 v. 346 p.

Online, Inc. Online Micro-Software Guide & Directory 1983-84. Supplement 1983. Weston, CT: Online, Inc., c1983. 1 v. 139 p.

Online, Inc. Online Terminal/Microcomputer Guide and Directory 1982-83. 3rd edition. Weston, CT: Online, Inc., c1982. 1 v. 99 p.

Online, Inc. Online Terminal/Microcomputer Guide & Directory 1982-83. Supplement - 1983. Weston, CT: Online, Inc., c1983. 1 v. 99 p.

Personal Computing buyer's guide to Portable Computers (1983). Personal Computing: v. 7, no. 5. Rochelle Park, N.J.: Hayden Pub. Co., 1983. 215 p.

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SELECTION GUIDES FOR SMALL HOSPITAL LIBRARIES

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University of Calgary

A recent tour of southern Alberta rural hospital libraries confirmed my belief that a core list of books and journals to be used as a selection guide would be very helpful. As a rule these small libraries or "collections" are staffed by non-experts who would appreciate the help of a selection guide. After examining the available selection guides intended for the small hospital or physician's library, their inconsistency or inadequacy became apparent; on this, more will be said later.

I hit upon the idea to compare various existing lists and produce an "expert master list" of books and journals which would contain only those items upon which all or most of the expert lists agree.

Thus I dutifully compared the following:

- 1) Brandon, A.N. and Hill, D.R. Selected List of Medical Books and Journals for the Small Medical Library. Bull. Med. Lib. Ass. 71(2) April 1983:145-175.
- 2) Ontario Medical Association. Committee on Medical Library Services. Suggested List of Medical Books and Journals. Toronto, Ontario Medical Association. Sept. 1982. 119p.
- 3) Fitzgerald, D., Corbett, D. and Weston, W.W. Basic Library List for Family Medical Centres and Small Hospitals, 1982. Can. Fam. Phys. 28, July 1982:1305-1312.
- 4) Allyn, Richard. A Library for Internists. IV. Recommended by the College of Physicians. Ann. Int. Med. 96(3) March 1982:385-401.
- 5) a. University of Saskatchewan. Continuing Medical Education. Guide for Developing a Basic "Core Library" for Physicians in Saskatchewan, #1.
b. University of Saskatchewan. Continuing Medical Education. Community Hospital Library Recommendations. #2. In addition to #1 Basic Core Recommended for Hospitals with 50-200 beds. Saskatoon, Univ. of Saskatchewan. April 1982. 11p.
- 6) The University of Calgary. Faculty of Medicine. Recommended List of Reference Books, 1983. 1p.
- 7) Fraser, W. and Hyde E. A Selective List for Hospital Libraries. Recent and Recommended Medical Books. Vancouver, B.C. Medical Library Service, 1983. 17p.
- 8) Wender, R.W. et al. Primary Care Physician's book list. Postgrad. Med. 71(2) Feb. 1982:75-83.

- 9) For the nursing book list; Brandon-Hill's already mentioned list was compared with Strauch, K.P. and Brundage, D.J. Guide to Library Resources in Nursing. N.Y., Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1980. 509p.

From the above expert lists, only those items which were asterisked have been considered, i.e. "Suggested for initial purchase" by Brandon; "for primary consideration" by Ontario Medical Association, or listed as "first choice" by Annals of Internal Medicine.

This comparison produced 80 book and 40 journal titles. Considering the fact that the unanimous or nearly unanimous opinion of so many experts must be reliable, the "master lists" are reproduced at the end of this article, as Supplements I and II.

Where the individual lists are concerned, there is no doubt that the Brandon-Hill list comes first. Sometimes their choices can be argued, but their bibliographical descriptions are the most accurate.

One wonders however, why they left out the subject of occupational medicine from the otherwise complete coverage of clinical and pre-clinical subjects. The value of the Brandon-Hill list would have been enhanced by the addition of ISBN numbers. This feature is provided only by the Ontario Medical Association's list.

For good book choices, I would rank Richard Allyn's posthumous list as second to none. It should be mentioned, however, that his list's presentation is somewhat unorthodox; books and periodicals are divided into four categories according to the internists' interest. The bibliographical description follows a self-chosen pattern different from internationally accepted rules.

The third best list is from the Ontario Medical Association. The items recommended for primary consideration in each subject area are just too numerous; in this case, less would be more. This list's value is enhanced by the indication of ISBN number and is very good for Canadian sources. However, for accuracy of recent editions, some amelioration is required. Consider the American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma, Early Care of the Injured Patient. The third edition appeared in 1982; the list recommends the 2nd edition, without indicating at least that the 3rd edition is in preparation. The spelling of some of the headings show that even in a bibliography someone can express some emotion!

Ranked fourth is the Wender, R.W. et al. book list. The list is accurate where quotations are concerned, except for the authors of Modern Synopsis of Comprehensive Textbook of Psychiatry. This list could have included works in geriatrics, given the ever-increasing interest in this subject. Books in legal medicine and ethics would have also been useful for the physician in family practice - the intended audience for this list.

The fifth ranked list is W. Fraser and E. Hyde's compilation from the B.C. Medical Library Service. It lists only the most current works, including 1982 and 1983 editions. It must be emphasized that this bibliography is intended primarily as a buying guide for British Columbia Hospital libraries and as a subject catalogue of some books which may be borrowed from the College Library. Choices are not always the most appropriate, such as the inclusion of Physicians for Social Responsibility. Prevention of Nuclear War as an asterisked item. While I agree with the intent that every step should be taken to prevent nuclear war, this item does not belong to a small hospital library's core collection. Rozovsky's Legal Sex is anything but legal medicine, the heading under which the book is listed. One item is listed under "pain" instead of the usual neurology heading. In spite of shortcomings such as only giving the first author in the bibliographical descriptions and not indicating place of publication, the list plays an important role; it helps the British Columbia hospitals to select a few worthwhile medical publications.

Ranked sixth is the Fitzgerald-Corbett-Weston list. At the outset, the reader is surprised by the list of subject headings used. Geriatrics is replaced by the term "care of the aged"; pediatrics by "child care"; psychiatry by "psychological problems". But dermatology is tolerated, with no reference to skin diseases; forensic medicine has no reference to medicine and law; obstetrics has no reference to pregnancy or childbirth, and oncology has no reference to tumors.

It is interesting also to note that the 16th edition of Cecil's Textbook of Medicine was on the market when the bibliography appeared in July 1982; the 15th edition is quoted. In the chapter on growth and development, some items from 1959 and 1963 are recommended. The subject of cardiovascular disease is entirely missing. This is especially surprising given the fact that cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death in this country. An interesting feature is the appendix on "Medicine in Literature", a very worthy undertaking although it misses a few important authors like Munthe, Turgenev, Chekhov, A.J. Cronin, etc. The list provides a few definitively useful Canadian sources and hence can be used as an adjunct to some of the previous selection lists.

In the ranking, the University of Saskatchewan's Continuing Medical Education's guides come next as number seven. The lists are published every year, but updating is falling behind. To mention a few items, a book on emergency room care from 1972 is a recommended item on the 1982 list; in gastroenterology, old works ranging in age from eight to eleven years are still recommended. In the case of Wehrle and Top's Communicable and Infectious Diseases, instead of the 1981 edition, the one published five years earlier is recommended.

In the bibliographic description, the publisher's name is given in parentheses, followed by the name of the Canadian representative, if such is available. This practice would be more rewarding if a footnote explained the meaning of the double publishers i.e. "(Little, Brown) Lippincott", were included.

The University of Calgary, Faculty of Medicine, Continuing Education's list contains only 19 publications and is intended for the physician's office; it has not yet been approved. Subjects like cardiology, diagnosis, gastroenterology, genetics, geriatrics, hematology, laboratory medicine, neurology, oncology, sports medicine, radiology, respiratory, and toxicology are left out, which I guess indicates how healthy we are in Alberta!

Where publishers are concerned, you guessed right. In order of decreasing number of books published on the list, Saunders comes first with 19 items, followed by Mosby with 13 items. Lippincott and Lange both have 6 items, with Lea and Febiger and Williams and Wilkins with 5 items each, followed by the rest.

SUPPLEMENT I. BOOKS

- ALLERGY Patterson, R. Allergic Diseases: Diagnosis and Management.
2nd ed. Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1980. (\$52.50)
ISBN 0-397-50417-9
- ANATOMY Gray's Anatomy of the Human Body. 29th ed. Ed. by Charles M. Goss.
Philadelphia, Lea & Febiger, 1973. (\$32.50 U.S.) ISBN 0-8121-0377-7
- OR
- Anderson, J.E. The Grant's Atlas of Anatomy. 8th ed. Baltimore,
Williams & Wilkins, 1983. (\$35.00 U.S.) ISBN 0-683-00211-2
- ANESTHESIOLOGY Dripps, R. et al. eds. Introduction to Anaesthesia: the Principles of
Safe Practice. 6th ed. Philadelphia, Saunders, 1982. (\$24.60 U.S.)
ISBN 0-7216-3194-0
- ARTHRITIS AND
RHEUMATISM Kelley, W.N. et al eds. Textbook of Rheumatology.
Philadelphia, Saunders, 1981. 2 vol. set. (\$130.00 U.S.)
(Single v. set \$115.00 U.S.) ISBN 0-7216-5353-7
- OR
- Moskowitz, Roland W. Clinical rheumatology: a Problem-Oriented
Approach to Diagnosis and Management. 2nd ed. Philadelphia, Lea &
Febiger, 1982. (\$25.00 U.S.) ISBN 0-8121-0847-7
- BIOCHEMISTRY Lehninger, A.L. Biochemistry: The Molecular Basis of Cell Structure
and Function. 3rd ed. New York, Worth Publ., 1983.
(In prep.)
- CARDIOLOGY Braunwald, Eugene, ed. Heart disease: a Textbook of Cardiovascular
Medicine. Philadelphia, Saunders, 1980. (\$95.00 U.S.) ISBN
0-7216-1924-X
- Goldman, Mervin J. Principles of Clinical Electrocardiography.
11th ed. Los Altos, CA, Lange, 1982. (\$15.00 U.S.) Revised
Triennially. ISBN 0-87041-082-2
- DERMATOLOGY Fitzpatrick, Thomas b. et al. eds. Dermatology in General Medicine:
Textbook and Atlas. 2nd ed. New York. McGraw Hill, 1979. (\$110.00
U.S.) ISBN 0-07-021196-5
Update: Dermatology in General Medicine. 1983. (\$45.00 U.S.)
ISBN 0-07-021198-1

*Note: Whenever opinions were evenly divided between two publications both are mentioned with "OR" between them.)

OR

Sauer, Gordon C. *Manual of Skin Diseases*. 4th ed. Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1980. (\$41.00 U.S.) ISBN 0-397-52090-5

DIAGNOSIS AND CLINICAL METHODS

Krupp, Marcus A. et al. eds. *Current Medical Diagnosis and Treatment*. 22nd ed. Los Altos, CA, Lange, 1983. (\$31.25 Cdn) ISBN 0-87041-253-1

DIETETICS AND NUTRITION

Goodhart, Robert S. and Shils, Maurice E. eds. *Modern Nutrition in Health and Disease*. 6th ed. Philadelphia, Lea & Febiger, 1980. (\$47.50 U.S.) ISBN 0-8121-0645-8

Ontario Dietetic Assoc. *Diet Manual*. 5th ed. Don Mills, Ont. Ontario Hospital Assoc., 1982. (\$35.00 Cdn)

EMERGENCY MEDICINE

Schwartz, George R. et al. *Principles and Practice of Emergency Medicine*. Philadelphia, Saunders, 1978. 2 vols. (\$100.00 U.S.) ISBN 0-7216-8034-8

OR

Wilkins, Earle W. et al. eds. *MGH Textbook of Emergency Medicine: Emergency Care as Practiced at the Massachusetts General Hospital*. 2nd ed. Baltimore, Williams & Wilkins, 1983. (In prep.)

OR

American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma. *Early Care of the Injured Patient*. 3rd ed. Philadelphia, Saunders, 1982. (\$22.00 U.S.) ISBN 0-7216-1165-6

ENDOCRINOLOGY AND METABOLISM

Williams, Robert Hardin, ed. *Textbook of Endocrinology*. 6th ed. Philadelphia, Saunders, 1981. (\$70.00 U.S.) ISBN 0-7216-9398-9

ETHICS

Brody, Howard. *Ethical Decisions in Medicine*. 2nd ed. Boston, Little, Brown, 1981. (\$15.95) ISBN 0-316-10899-5

Canadian Medical Association: *Code of Ethics*. Ottawa, Ont. CMA., 1978. FREE. Irregular updates.

FAMILY PRACTICE

Rakel, Robert E. *Textbook of Family Practice*. 3rd ed. Philadelphia, Saunders, 1983. (In prep.)

GASTROENTEROLOGY

Sleisenger, M.H. and Fordtran, John S. *Gastrointestinal Diseases: Pathophysiology, Diagnosis, Management*. 3rd ed. Philadelphia, Saunders, 1983. (In prep.)

Sherlock, S. *Diseases of the Liver and Biliary System*. 6th ed. St. Louis, Mosby, 1981. (\$67.50 U.S.) ISBN 0-632-00766-4, B-4588-3

GENETICS

Nora, James J. and Fraser, F. Clarke. Medical Genetics: Principles and Practice. 2nd ed. Philadelphia, Lea & Febiger, 1981. (\$42.50 U.S.) ISBN 0-8121-0766-7

OR

Thompson, J.S. and Thompson, M.V. Genetics in Medicine. 3rd ed. Philadelphia, Saunders, 1980. (\$17.50 U.S.) ISBN 0-7216-8857-8

GERIATRICS

Brocklehurst, John C. ed. Textbook of Geriatric Medicine and Gerontology. 2nd ed. New York, Churchill Livingstone, 1978. (\$95.00 U.S.) ISBN 0-443-01579-1

GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS

Jones, Howard W. and Jones, Georgeanna S. Novak's Textbook of Gynecology. 10th ed. Baltimore, Williams & Wilkins, 1981. (\$49.95 U.S.) U.S. Student Ed. 3d ed. (\$21.00 U.S.) ISBN 0-683-04468-0

OR

Pritchard, Jack A. and MacDonald, Paul C. Williams Obstetrics. 16th ed. Norwalk, Connecticut, Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1980. (\$56.00 U.S.) ISBN 0-8385-9731-9

HEMATOLOGY

Williams, William J. et al. Hematology. 3rd ed. New York, McGraw Hill, 1983 (\$85.00 U.S.) ISBN 0-07-070377-9.

OR

Wintrobe, M.M. et al. Clinical Hematology. 8th ed. Philadelphia, Lea & Febiger, 1981. (\$85.00 U.S.) ISBN 0-8121-0718-7

HOSPITALS

Berman, Howard J. and Weeks, Lewis E. The Financial Management of Hospitals. 5th ed. Ann Arbor, Mich. Health Administration Pr., 1982. (\$32.00 U.S.) ISBN 0-914904-74-4

Dozovsky, L.E. Canadian Hospital Law: A Practical Guide. 2nd ed. Ottawa, Ont. Canadian Hospital Assoc., 1979. (\$15.00 Cdn)

IMMUNOLOGY

Lachmann, P.J. and Peters, D.K. eds. Clinical Aspects of Immunology. 4th ed. St. Louis, Mosby, 1982. 2 vols. (\$195.00 U.S.). ISBN 0-632-00702-8

OR

Samter, Max, and Alexander, Harry L. eds. Immunological Diseases. 3rd ed. Boston, Little, Brown, 1978. 2 vols. (\$110.00 U.S.) ISBN 0-686-8621-3

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Ed. by Abram S. Benenson. Wash., D.C. Control of Communicable Diseases in Man. 13th ed., Wash., D.C., American Public Diseases in Man. 13th ed. American Public Health Assoc., 1981. (\$7.50 U.S.) ISBN 0-87553-077-X

OR

Wehrle, P.F. and Top, F.H., eds. Communicable and Infectious Diseases. 9th ed. St. Louis, Mosby, 1981 (\$64.50 U.S.) ISBN 0-8016-5008-9

INTERNAL MEDICINE

Petersdorf, Robert G. et al. eds. Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine. 10th ed. New York, McGraw Hill, 1983. (2 vols. \$85.00 U.S.) ISBN 0-07-079309-3 (1 vol. \$70.00 U.S.) ISBN 0-07049603-X

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Wynngaarden, J.B. and Smith L.H. Jr. eds. Cecil Textbook of Medicine. 16th ed. Philadelphia, Saunders, 1982. (\$69.00 U.S.) ISBN 0-7216-9618-X

LABORATORY
MEDICINE

Henry, J.B. ed. Todd-Sanford-Davidsohn Clinical Diagnosis and Management by Laboratory Methods. 16th ed. Philadelphia, Saunders, 1979. 2 vols. (\$70.00 U.S.) ISBN 0-7216-4639-5

LEGAL MEDICINE

Marshall, T.D. The Physician and Canadian Law. 2nd ed. Toronto, Carswell, 1979. (\$17.75 Cdn).

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Sharpe, G.S. and Sawyer, G.I. Doctors and the Law. Scarborough, Ont., Butterworths, 1978. (\$31.00 Cdn) ISBN 0-409-8662808

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Davis, B.D. et al. Microbiology: Including Immunology and Molecular Genetics. 3rd ed. Philadelphia, Harper & Row, 1980. (\$49.00 U.S.) ISBN 0-06-140691-0

NEUROLOGY

Adams, R.D. and Victor, M. Principles of Neurology. 2nd ed. New York, McGraw Hill, 1981. (\$47.00 U.S.) ISBN 0-07-000294-0

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Abels, L.F. Mosby's Manual of Critical Care. St. Louis, Mosby, 1979. (\$19.95) ISBN 0-8016-0055-3

Alexander, E.L. Nursing Administration in the Hospital Health Care System. 2nd ed. St. Louis, Mosby, 1978. (\$19.95 U.S.) ISBN 0-8016-0110-X

Beland, I.L. and Passos, J.Y. Clinical Nursing: Pathophysiological and Psychosocial Approaches. 4th ed. New York, Macmillan, 1981. (\$39.95 U.S.) ISBN 0-02-307890-1

Brunner, L.S. and Suddarth, D.S. The Lippincott Manual of Nursing Practice. 3rd ed. Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1982. (\$37.50 U.S.) ISBN 0-686-97992-3

Creighton, H. Law Every Nurse Should Know. 4th ed. Philadelphia, Saunders, 1981. (\$16.00 U.S.) ISBN 0-7216-2573-8

Govoni, L.E. and Hayes, J.E. Drugs and Nursing Implications. 4th ed. Norwalk, Connecticut, Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1982. (\$22.50 U.S.) ISBN 0-8385-1786-2

Gruendemann, B.J. and Meeker, M.H. Alexander's Care of the Patient in Surgery. 7th ed. St. Louis, Mosby, 1983. (\$35.95 U.S.) ISBN 0-8016-4147-0

Narrow, B.W. and Buschle, K.B. Fundamentals of Nursing Practice. New York, Wiley, 1982. (\$28.95 U.S.) ISBN 0-471-05950-1

Phipps, W.J. et al. Shafer's Medical Surgical Nursing. 15th ed. Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1983. (\$27.50 U.S.) 7th ed. St. Louis, Mosby, 1980. (\$36.95 U.S.) ISBN 0-8016-3934-4

Reeder, Sharon R. et al. Maternity Nursing. 15th ed. Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1983. (\$27.50 U.S.) ISBN 0-397-54369-7

Wade, J.F. Comprehensive Respiratory Care: Physiology and Techniques. 3rd ed. St. Louis, Mosby, 1982. (\$12.95 U.S.) ISBN 0-8016-5282-0

Warner, C.G. ed. Emergency Care: Assessment and Intervention. 3rd ed. St. Louis, Mosby, 1983. (\$24.95 U.S.) ISBN 0-8016-5352-5

OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE

Zenz, Carl. Occupational Medicine. Principles and Practical Applications. Chicago, Yearbook, 1975. (\$68.95 U.S.) ISBN 0-8151-9864-7

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Del Regato, J.A. and Spjut, H.J. Ackerman and Del Regato's Cancer: Diagnosis, Treatment and Prognosis. 5th ed. St. Louis, Mosby, 1977. (\$79.50 U.S.) ISBN 0-8016-1250-0

OR

Haskell, C.M. ed. Cancer Treatment. Philadelphia, Saunders, 1980. (\$55.00 U.S.) ISBN 0-7216-4566-6

OPHTHALMOLOGY

Newell, F.W. Ophthalmology: Principles and Concepts. 5th ed. St. Louis, Mosby, 1982. (\$36.95 U.S.) ISBN 0-8016-3645-0

OR

Vaughan, D. and Asbury, T. General Ophthalmology. 10th ed. Los Altos, CA, Lange, 1983. ISBN 0-87041-105-5

ORTHOPEDICS

Adams, J.C. Outline of Orthopaedics. 9th ed. Edinburgh, Churchill Livingstone, 1981. (\$19.50 U.S.) ISBN 0-686-31316-X

Edmonson, A.S. and Crenshaw, A.H. eds. Campbell's Operative Orthopaedics. 6th ed. St. Louis, Mosby, 1980. 2 vols. (\$199.50 U.S.) ISBN 0-8016-1071-0

Happenstall, R.B. ed. Fracture Treatment and Healing. Philadelphia, Saunders, 1980. (\$85.00 U.S.) ISBN 0-7216-4638-7

OTOLARYNGOLOGY

De Weese, D.D. and Saunders, W.H. Textbook of Otolaryngology. 6th ed. St. Louis, Mosby, 1982. (\$33.95 U.S.) ISBN 0-8016-1273-X

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Behrman, R.E. and Vaughan, V.C. eds. Nelson Textbook of Pediatrics. 12th ed. Philadelphia, Saunders, 1983. ISBN 0-7216-1736-0

Rudolph, A.M. and Hoffman, J.I.E. eds. Pediatrics. 17th ed. Norwalk, Connecticut, Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1982. (\$45.00 U.S.) ISBN 0-8385-7795-4

PATHOLOGY

Anderson, W.A.D. and Kissane, J.M. eds. Pathology. 7th ed. St. Louis, Mosby, 1977. 2 vols. (\$64.50 U.S.) ISBN 0-8016-0186-X

PHARMACOLOGY AND
THERAPEUTICS

Compendium of Pharmaceuticals and Specialties (CPS) 18th ed. Ottawa, Ontario. Canadian Pharmaceutical Assoc., 1983. (\$35.00 Cdn)

Gilman, A.G. et al. eds. Goodman and Gilman's, the Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics. 6th ed. New York, Macmillan, 1980. (\$48.00 U.S.) ISBN 0-02-344720-6

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AND
REHABILITATION

Kottke, F.J. et al. Krusen's Handbook of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation. 3rd ed. Philadelphia, Saunders, 1982. (\$45.00 U.S.) ISBN 0-7216-5571-8

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Ganong, W.F. Review of Medical Physiology. 11th ed. Los Altos, CA, Lange, 1983. (\$20.00 U.S.) Rev. Ann. ISBN 0-87041-137-3

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PUBLIC HEALTH

Last, J.M. et al. eds. Maxcy-Rosenau Public Health and Preventive Medicine. 11th ed. Norwalk, Conn., Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1980. (\$72.00 U.S.) ISBN 0-8385-6168-1

PSYCHIATRY

Kaplan, H.I. and Sadock, B.J. Modern Synopsis of Comprehensive Textbook of Psychiatry. 3rd ed. Baltimore, MD, Williams & Wilkins, 1981. (\$34.00 U.S.) ISBN 0-683-04512-1

- RADIOLOGY Harris, J.H. and Harris, W.H. The Radiology of Emergency Medicine. 2nd ed. Baltimore, MD., Williams & Wilkins, 1981. (\$68.95 U.S.) ISBN 0-683-03883-4
- RESPIRATORY SYSTEM Bates, D.V. et al. Respiratory Function in Disease: An Introduction to the Integrated Study of the Lung. 3rd ed. Philadelphia, Saunders, 1984. (In prep.)
- SPORTS MEDICINE O'Donoghue, D.H. Treatment of Injuries to Athletes. 4th ed. Philadelphia, Saunders, 1983. (In prep.)
- SURGERY Sabiston, D.C. ed. Davis Christopher Textbook of Surgery. 12th ed. Philadelphia, Saunders, 1981. (2 vols. \$89.00 U.S.) ISBN 0-7216-7878-5
- Wolcott, M.W. ed. Ambulatory Surgery and the Basics of Emergency Surgical Care. Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1981. (\$45.00 U.S.) ISBN 0-397-50480-2
- TOXICOLOGY -
OCCUPATIONAL
MEDICINE Dreisbach, R.H. Handbook of Poisoning: Prevention, Diagnosis and Treatment. 11th ed. Los Altos, CA., Lange, 1983. (\$11.00 U.S.) Rev. Triennially. ISBN 0-87041-075-X
- UROLOGY Smith, D.R. General Urology. 10th ed. Los Altos, CA., Lange, 1981. (\$19.50 U.S.) Rev. Triennially. ISBN 0-8741-093-8

SUPPLEMENT II. JOURNALS

ALLERGY	Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology. Monthly. (\$60.50 U.S.)
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FAMILY PRACTICE	American Family Physician. Monthly. (\$40.00 U.S.) Canadian Family Physician. Monthly. (\$18.00 U.S.).
GASTROENTEROLOGY	Gastroenterology. Monthly. (\$104.00 U.S.)
GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS	American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology. Semi-monthly. (\$74.50 U.S.)
● HEMATOLOGY	Blood. Monthly. (\$92.00 U.S.)
INTERNAL MEDICINE AND GENERAL MEDICINE	Annals of Internal Medicine. Monthly. (\$45.00 U.S.) JAMA. Journal of the American Medical Assoc. Weekly. (\$52.00 U.S.)

*Note: Whenever opinions were evenly divided between two publications both are mentioned with an "OR" between them.

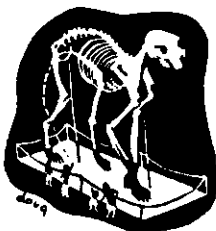
	Canadian Medical Association Journal. Semi-monthly. (\$55.20 Cdn)
	Lancet. Weekly. (\$55.00 U.S)
	British Medical Journal. Weekly. (\$100.00 U.S.)
	New England Journal of Medicine. Weekly. (\$52.00 U.S.)
LABORATORY MEDICINE	Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine. Monthly. (\$73.00 U.S.)
NEUROLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY	American Journal of Psychiatry. Monthly. (\$35.00 U.S.)
	Archives of Neurology. Monthly. (\$30.00 U.S.)
NURSING	American Journal of Nursing. Monthly. (\$30.00 U.S.)
	Canadian Nurse. Monthly. (\$10.00 Cdn)
	Journal of Nursing Administration. Monthly. (\$39.95 U.S.)
OR	
	Nursing Management. Monthly. (\$25.00 U.S.)
	Nursing. Monthly. (\$18.00 U.S.)
ONCOLOGY	Cancer. Semi-monthly. (\$60.00 U.S.)
OTOLARYNGOLOGY	Archives of otolaryngology. Monthly. (\$30.00 U.S.)
PEDIATRICS	Journal of Pediatrics. Monthly. (\$62.50 U.S.)
PHARMACOLOGY & THERAPEUTICS	Medical Letter on Drugs & Therapeutics. Biweekly. (\$24.50 U.S.)
PUBLIC HEALTH	American Journal of Public Health. Monthly. (\$80.00 U.S.)
RADIOLOGY	Radiology. Monthly. (\$65.00 U.S.)
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	American Review of Respiratory Disease. Monthly. (\$80.00 U.S.)
SURGERY	Annals of Surgery. Monthly. (\$46.00 U.S.)
	Canadian Journal of Surgery. Bimonthly.
	Surgery. Monthly. (\$64.00 U.S.)

Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics. Monthly. (\$35.00 U.S.)

UROLOGY

Journal of Urology. Monthly. (\$110.00 U.S.)

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THE WINNIPEG HEALTH INFORMATION NETWORK TRIAL

Judy Inglis

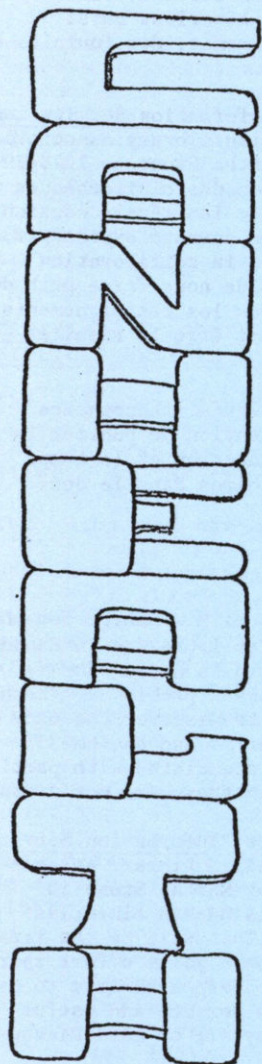
The Winnipeg Health Information Network Trial (WHINET) recently celebrated its sixth month of operation with a week of MEDLINE demonstrations at health libraries around the city. The enthusiastic response from both library staff and clients seems to indicate that Winnipeg may soon be home to a number of new MEDLINE centres.

The response to other services offered during the first six months of this trial has been equally positive. A workshop series has been well attended and has offered a much needed opportunity for library staff to exchange ideas, information and problems. Back-up reference and consultative services have also been well used; the coordinator now handles over 50 requests for information per month that could not have been filled with the resources available at the local health library level. The "Recent References" series, a quarterly literature alerting service in the areas of health administration, nursing, patient education, pharmacy, gerontology and rehabilitation, now has well over 100 health workers on its subscription list. The first of a series of library promotional posters have been produced and distributed and a series of instructional brochures are currently in preparation.

During the next few months a number of new projects are scheduled for development. The Manitoba Health Libraries Association Audiovisual Group has taken the first steps towards the production of a union catalog of audiovisuals and this will be maintained and located in the WHINET office. In addition to the MHLA's Union Book Catalog and Union List of Selected Serials, the WHINET office will be able to provide a centralized referral point for locating regional information resources, whatever the format. A catalog of audiovisual titles recently previewed at hospitals around the city is also underway. An interlibrary loan survey, designed to identify deficiencies in regional resources, began on April 1st and will run for six months. Hopefully, this will provide some of the information necessary to work towards cooperative collection development policies for the Winnipeg area.

The first six months of the Winnipeg Health Information Network Trial have resulted in some exciting developments on the Winnipeg health libraries scene. The initial results seem to indicate that the availability of an area health libraries coordinator with a full time commitment to the development and promotion of regional resource sharing programs, can significantly improve the access to information resources available to health workers in this city. We are very hopeful that the enthusiastic responses to this project during the trial period will ultimately lead to a commitment to its continuation on an ongoing basis.

* * * * *



7

Le but envisagé par la publication de CANHEALTH est de fournir un recueil du "contenu canadien" du travail des bibliothèques canadiennes des sciences de la santé et de tenter de situer ces bibliothèques dans le plus large contexte canadien et nord-américain. CANHEALTH n'est pas un manuel de procédures et ne devrait pas être considéré comme remède universel à tous vos problèmes bibliothécaires. Cependant, on espère qu'il sera utile à ceux qui travaillent dans des bibliothèques canadiennes pour les aider à découvrir les rapprochements et les différences qui existent entre elles et vis à vis les bibliothèques des sciences de la santé aux Etats-Unis. Nous aimerions aussi répandre des renseignements qui touchent sur des ouvrages de référence, des fournisseurs et des modes de procéder particulièrement canadiens.

Cet ouvrage est basé sur le Guide to Canadian Health Science: Information Service and Sources écrit par Phyllis Russell et publié en 1974 par la Canadian Library Association, et sur des épreuves préparatoires à une révision rédigées par Martha Stone en 1978/79. Lorsque cette série d'articles aura paru au complet, l'Association des bibliothèques de la santé du Canada envisage d'en publier une édition révisée et de les réunir dans un volume. Ceci marquera l'occasion de la première publication d'un ouvrage exprès par l'Association et doit être vu comme un effort en commun qui exige la collaboration de tous les membres. Nous encourageons nos membres de chapitres de nous faire part de leurs commentaires et des corrections à apporter, pour assurer que les renseignements fournis sont à la fois exacts et utiles. Le produit final devrait être le résultat d'un effort coopératif, alors s'il vous plaît aidez-nous.

Nous sommes dans l'obligance de nous excuser auprès de nos collègues francophones pour la nature unilingue de cette publication. Nous avons l'intention de publier la version finale dans les deux langues. Cependant, le coût de traduction et le temps requis ne nous permettent pas de produire les chapitres préparatoires dans les deux langues.

P R E F A C E

The purpose of CANHEALTH is to provide Canadian health libraries with a source for the "Canadian content" of their work, and to attempt to show how health libraries in Canada fit into the wider Canadian and North American context. CANHEALTH is not a library manual, and it should not be seen as the panacea for all a library's problems. We hope, however, that it will help those who work in Canadian libraries to discover the many differences and similarities which exist between their own libraries and health libraries in the United States. We hope they will also become acquainted with particular Canadian reference tools, suppliers and procedures of which they were not aware.

The present work is based on the Guide to Canadian Health Science: Information Services and Sources written by Phyllis Russell and published by the Canadian Library Association in 1974, and on preliminary drafts of a revision prepared by Martha Stone in 1978/79. When this series of articles is completed the Canadian Health Libraries Association hopes to publish a revised edition in one volume. This will be the first "occasional paper" published by the Association, and it should be a joint effort shared by all membership. We urge Chapter members to take particular responsibility to send us corrections and comments, in order that the facts can be both correct and useful. The final product should be the result of a cooperative effort by all of us. Please help.

We apologize to our francophone colleagues for the unilingual nature of this work as it now appears. We intend that the final version will also appear in French. The costs of translation in both time and money, however, make it impractical to produce the draft chapters in both languages.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS FOR HEALTH LIBRARIANS

The purpose of a professional association is to represent its members in the broad activities within the profession, to present educational opportunities for its members, and to assist members in sharing solutions to common problems. In Canada the most appropriate national association for those involved in the health librarianship is the Canadian Health Libraries Association, which has evolved specifically to provide this kind of interaction. There are also many other organizations of interest to those working in health libraries in Canada, and a brief description of these is given below:

CANADIAN HEALTH LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION/ASSOCIATION DES BIBLIOTHEQUES DE LA SANTE DU CANADA (CHLA/ABSC)

The CHLA was founded in 1976, and in 1984 has over 300 members. Local Chapters exist in Nova Scotia, Ottawa, Toronto, Manitoba and British Columbia, and are coming into being in Southern Alberta and Montreal.

The aims of the association are as noted in the Constitution: "To promote good library service to the health community in Canada by fostering and stimulating health sciences libraries.... It shall also encourage communication and cooperation among its members, and shall seek to advance their educational development by any means at its disposal....In order to further the interest of its members, The Association shall undertake from time to time to consult and collaborate with other professional, technical and scientific organizations in Canada or abroad in matters of mutual interest.."

Membership in the Association is open to all those interested in promoting its aims. Annual meetings are moved across the country, so that members in different regions have opportunities to attend. The journal, which is a vital form of communication among members appears five times a year. It is available also to libraries and other institutions on subscription.

Address: Box 933, Station B, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 5R1
Annual membership fee (1984/85): \$25.00 (includes B.M.C.)
Publications: Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana (BMC),
5 per year. (Subscriptions cost \$30/year to non-members and libraries.)

ASSOCIATION POUR L'AVANCEMENT DES SCIENCES ET DES TECHNIQUES DE
LA DOCUMENTATION (ASTED)

ASTED was founded in 1973 to partly replace l'Association canadienne des bibliothécaires de la langue française. Its primary objective is to promote excellence of service and of staff in the various libraries and documentation centres; to promote the various interests of libraries and documentation centres to governments; and to promote the advancement of library science and of documentation and information science.

The Association conducts annual meetings and continuing education programs across the Province of Quebec, and it has an active Section de la santé.

Address: ASTED, 7243, rue St. Denis, Montreal, P.Q.
H2R 2E3

Annual Membership fee (1983/84): Varies dependant
on membership in CLA and number of sections joined.

Publications:

Documentation et bibliothèques, quarterly
Nouvelles, 10 per year
Conference proceedings, annual

MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (MLA)

The MLA was founded in 1898, and now has approximately 5000 individual and institutional members. Of these, about 200 are Canadians, many of whom also belong to CHLA. MLA also has members in many other countries; it has an international reputation for supporting the interests of librarians in the health field. The main purpose of the MLA is to "foster medical and allied scientific libraries, to promote the educational and professional growth of health sciences librarians, and to exchange medical literature among its members".

The MLA has many continuing education programs and a mechanism for certification. In addition to a number of special interest Sections, the MLA maintains local Chapters across the United States. Of these, three in particular have many Canadian members, and frequently meet in Canada: North Atlantic, Upstate New York and Ontario, and Pacific Northwest.

Address: 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, IL 60611

Annual membership fee: (1984) \$60.00 U.S.

Publications: Bulletin of the MLA, quarterly

MLA News, 10 per year

Monographs on specific subjects.

CANADIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (CLA)

The CLA was founded in 1946, and now has over 5000 members, both individual and institutional. It exists "for the support, development and enhancement of library service in all its aspects throughout Canada." It speaks for the Canadian library professional vis-a-vis the Government of Canada.

The CLA is a large umbrella organization which includes within its structure a number of autonomous special interest organizations, such as the Canadian Association of College and University Libraries (CACUL), and the Canadian Association of Special Libraries and Information Services (CASLIS), which latter has active Chapters in Calgary, Toronto, and Ottawa.

Address: 151 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5E3
Annual membership fee (1983/84): \$49.50 basic rate,
which is graduated upward according to income.

Publications: Canadian Library Journal, bi-monthly
Felicitier, 11 per year
Canadian Periodical Index, 11 per year
Canadian Materials, 3 per year.

Monographs and microfilms on many subjects.

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF INFORMATION SCIENCE/ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DES SCIENCES DE L'INFORMATION (CAIS/ACSI)

CAIS was founded in 1970 to promote the advancement of information science in Canada, and to encourage and facilitate the exchange of information and other dialogue relating to information science. It has a membership of about 500 and has local chapters throughout Canada.

Address: Box 158, Terminal A, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 8V2
Annual membership fee (1983/84): \$50.00

Publications:

Canadian Journal of Information Science,
Newsletter

Membership directory, annual.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION (SLA)

SLA is an international organization of more than 10,000 professional librarians and information experts. It is an association of individuals and organizations with educational, scientific and technical interests in library and information science and technology -- especially as these are applied in the selection, recording, retrieval and effective utilization of man's knowledge.

SLA is organized into 47 Chapters which elect officers, issue bulletins, hold meetings and initiate special projects. Those of most interest to Canadians are in Toronto, the Pacific Northwest, and Eastern Canada. SLA is also organized into 28 Divisions representing broad subject fields or types of information handling techniques. Each elects officers, may publish a newsletter, and may meet during Annual Conferences. The Biological Sciences Division is one that many health librarians join.

Address: 235 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10003
Annual membership fees (1983/84): \$55.00 U.S.
Publications: Special Libraries, quarterly
Specialist, monthly
Monographs on many subjects.

The benefits of membership in professional associations are incalculable. All of them concentrate on communication of ideas which are useful in the workplace, and which extend an understanding of the possibilities of librarianship and documentation. Meetings provide opportunities for continuing education, both in formal lectures and workshops, and in informal exchanges. Perhaps the most lasting influences of these meetings are in the friendships that develop.

The journals of the various organizations provide state-of-the-art documentation for the problems individuals are facing in the workplace. The Canadian Library Journal covers general librarianship in Canada and reviews of the professional literature. The Canadian Journal of Information Science does the same for information science, and Documentation et bibliothèques straddles both fields. The Bulletin of the MLA provides definitive coverage of current issues in health sciences librarianship, and Special Libraries is particularly good on management and budgetary issues. Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana tries to address the specific concerns of health librarians in Canada and is an excellent source for specifically Canadian information.

CURRENT CHALLENGES FOR HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARIANSHIP

The Challenge of Workspace

A health sciences library that works is just as hard to achieve in Canada as anywhere else. A study of hospital libraries in Ontario done in 1975 came to the depressing conclusion that 58% of them were non-functional, due primarily to inadequate staffing. Since then published standards have somewhat raised the consciousness of the hospital community concerning the importance of properly trained library staff for an accredited institution. Others of the five elements that constitute a working library, such as space allocations and budget control, have not received the same attention. Most of the small to medium-sized libraries and some of the academic collections in the Canadian health field are strapped for space. Unfortunately this presents as severe an inhibition on their ability to function as would poorly trained staff, and it is even harder to rectify.

The underlying problem is a misunderstanding of how libraries function. The myth is that libraries are places for books; the reality is that libraries are places for people to work with books. Therein lies a spatial difference of considerable proportions. For where the books are located there must also be staff to manage them, and in addition, they must be so arranged that it is easy for users to consult them. When a library starts out with appreciably less space than it requires to conduct its most elementary business, the accrual of additional square footage becomes an intensive preoccupation which impinges on every management decision.

In many organizations the library tends to be assigned whatever space is left over after all the other activities of the institution have been accounted for. Multiple use of space is the principle usually evoked, and this principle does apply to libraries very effectively, as long as their space is not used for any other activity. However, the pattern of use characteristic of the health library derives from the type of institution it must serve, the kinds of materials it must carry, and the way these will normally be used. Such a pattern cannot be arbitrarily folded into a random amount of space. This is where most health library problems start. For, if a member of the library staff cannot find a surface on which to work out a service, that service simply cannot be provided, no matter how fine a contribution it might make.

What is missing in this kind of library development is usually the expertise of the library staff who must work there. Planners tend to underestimate the difference this can make to the efficiency of the library, and in their ignorance of library

dynamics, they are likely to brush aside attempts to establish library priorities. In this situation librarians must fight for credibility with extensive documentation. This plan for the library should be written out and illustrated in detail. It should summarize space requirements accompanied by a breakdown of tasks to be performed in sequence, both in running the library and in using it. The ultimate issues are work satisfaction and productivity. Another factor is flexibility. There should always be a percentage of extra space to allow for temporary special purposes, or overflow at peak periods.

Formulae are available for calculating shelving and people space, the sturdiness of floors and lighting intensity. There is a British handbook that is useful. A basic Canadian compilation of such details was published in 1970 by Langmead and Beckman, at which time they also proposed an open plan, which was then a new concept. Public Works Canada has also put together a brief on design for departmental library facilities in government, which is worth studying. (1) Lighting, in particular, can be the least understood element in the library, but there are standards available from both Canadian General Electric and Ontario Hydro.

The Challenge of the Managerial Role

Managing the library is the real challenge. It is not a simple matter of circulating books. It is a matter of integrating the library into the fabric of the institution it serves. This has to be done in spite of the fact that most people who use the library, and almost all of the people who provide funds for the library, have difficulty understanding the dynamics of library service. To make a library work, the person in charge must have enough space so it can function, and they must also have control of the library budget. Particularly now, when health libraries as a group are facing a technological revolution, the person in charge must be able to plan and make decisions that will lead in that direction. Just as an isolated collection which has no access to an enlarged library community, either for interlibrary loans or for cataloguing information, is an anachronism, so a library budget which is separated into components managed by other departments is unworkable.

In many organizations this is a problem because the library has to earn its status as an active department, and it must do this by overcoming the misconception that it is merely a depository for books. It is difficult to demonstrate a plan for action which will render the library functional if you have no access to funds which can be assigned to the project. Consequently, the budget is a vital document, even if it is a small one.

There are discretionary decisions to be made within the budget framework. They are decisions which will affect how well the library can respond to expected requests, and it is library personnel who will know best which requests are most likely. Such items as the librarian's own information needs for

bibliographic tools, library journals and long distance phone calls affect appreciably the output that can be expected of the library, and their relative importance is a management decision within the library. Planning to streamline book processing by allocating funds to a cataloguing service or a subscription service is also a library management decision. Without control of the total budget, a library may be forced to persuade outsiders, who do not understand how the library functions, that each one of these items is necessary, one by one. The overall dynamics of their usefulness is lost in the discussion.

The technological changes which are on the threshold of every health sciences library in the face of inflationary costs for both library materials and salaries, and with the advent of microcomputers and other electronic aids, render budget management increasingly important as a planning device. Online access, not only to bibliographic resources, but also to cataloguing information, will further isolate the smaller health sciences libraries, unless they join forces with libraries which can provide these services for them. The grassroots networking which has been characteristic of the cooperation between libraries in the health field should gradually become more formalized, and some library costs will undoubtedly be shifted to electronic resources in one form or another. Herbert S. White has outlined the factors involved in technological advances as clearly as anyone. (2) Perhaps it is also worth reviewing Margeret Beckman's ideas on participatory management, which she developed in organizing her library at Guelph University. The greatest changes may very well occur in the way the library itself is designed and managed, and the role of the person in charge as a manager of information, rather than of books, may finally emerge.

The Challenge of Outreach

Health sciences libraries in Canada, as elsewhere, are designed to support the information needs of many kinds of practitioners in the health field, both as students and as professionals in practice. There is now, however, a new constituency which is becoming increasingly vocal in its requests for information. Since it is largely outside the normal responsibilities of most health libraries, this group poses a challenge of outreach for library staffs in the health sciences field. It is composed of ordinary consumers who are hearing a great deal in the media today about health hazards and the need for "participation".

If a beginning can be pinpointed in Canada, the media hype probably started when Marc Lalonde was Minister of National Health and Welfare. In an effort to limit the costs of Canada's universal health care system, he proposed in a position paper (3) that preventative care should be emphasized, and healthy lifestyles should be promoted. This requires, of course, that the individual take an active and intelligent role in

decisions about health. Such a role, however, depends upon accurate, timely and relevant information, and this is not always easy to find.

The first encounter with health education for most consumers is likely to occur in a hospital or clinic in connection with an illness which has descended upon someone in the family. Part of a physician's role is to inform patients about their disease and its treatment, so that the patient understands what to expect, and can consent to the necessary procedures with some knowledge of the reasons for them and the possible results.

The rules by which interaction between health practitioners and health consumers are governed in Canada have been set out in lay terms by Lorne Rozovsky, a long time interpreter of Canadian law in the health field. In his Canadian Patients' Book of Rights he has clarified most of the issues.(4) However, the ethics of delivering information in the health field still requires much clarification for library personnel. It is not a librarian's role to interpret the meaning of the information provided, but it is a responsibility to respect the right to ask questions, and to find answers that are reliable and accurate. There are still many librarians, nevertheless, who prefer to avoid the unresolved issues by refusing to provide health information to the public.

On the other hand, clinical librarianship, which has developed in some hospitals, has grown out of an attempt to go outside the library to meet health problems, and to use professional skills to match available information to the situation, both for the professionals providing health care, and for the patients receiving it. Joanne Marshall has kept readers of the Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana informed of the progress of this movement in Canada with a series of bibliographies. (5)

In the United States, where a specialty in health education has been developing in the last few years, patient education has become more extensively formalized, and numerous studies have been done of the outcomes. Many of these have been compiled by Lawrence W. Green (6), now director of the Office of Health Information at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, who has some strong views on the difference between providing health information and effecting health education which results in a change in behaviour.

However that may be, not all consumers of health information are patients in hospitals. Many are dealing with chronic illness in the home. Others are coping with family stresses which create mental health problems for one or more family member. Finding library materials that will illuminate the interaction of health and illness with family life is not a simple matter. And finding materials that will inform people at many different levels of understanding is harder still. The flood of consumer-oriented health books is currently increasing about 10% per year, and there is no systematic means of tracking down the most definitive titles. Few lists have been compiled, and even those are quickly

outdated.

The most comprehensive approach has been taken by Alan Rees, who has published two books on the subject. (7) One is a source book naming both sources of information and specific titles; the other is a collection of articles on consumer health information services. Of the many possible ways of providing information services to health care consumers, the one method which has been explored to date is based on cooperation between health sciences librarians and public librarians. It combines knowledge of the health field with traditional public access, and seems to function relatively well. Several United States projects have been successfully sponsored by government funding in large cities, such as Boston and Los Angeles. A more modest Canadian initiative has been put in place in Hamilton.

The challenge for health sciences librarians in Canada now is to explore additional forms of community health information service, and to foster new funding projects.

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CATALOGUING, CLASSIFICATION AND SUBJECT ANALYSIS

Though descriptive cataloguing, classification and subject analysis are quite separate activities they are often thought of simply as "cataloguing". The aim of CANHEALTH is "to provide Canadian health libraries with a source for the Canadian Content of their work" so this brief chapter, will not attempt to describe the three functions in detail but will, however, try to provide a brief overview and give a short list of references.

Descriptive cataloguing

This is the process of describing everything of bibliographic (i.e. author, title publisher, date) and physical (i.e. size and number of pages) significance about an item except the subject content. The cataloguer decides which bibliographic elements should be access points and assigns these in a standard manner following "authorities". The term "authority" tends to confuse those unfamiliar with library work but the concept is really quite straightforward. It is obviously important that books by the same author be brought together by the catalogue (one of its main functions) but often names are listed in different forms on a title page. The "authority" is simply the form chosen by that library as the one it will use. An example; books written by H.M. Reilly and R. Madsen (a pseudonym) are the work of one person. The library should chose the name as it appears on the title page (in this case H. M. Reilly) as the name to be used. It is thus usual to make references which refer users from a variant form (e.g. R.Madsen) to the established form. In addition to name authorities there are subject authorities which will be discussed below.

Classification

Classification is the assigning of a classification number to an item. The number chosen as the classification number is selected from a particular classification scheme such as the National Library of Medicine Classification, the Library of Congress Classification or the Dewey Decimal Classification. Once a classification number is selected it, combined with a shelving number, determines where the item will be shelved in the library. The shelving numbers are usually assigned from special tables known as "Cutter tables" after their originator, Charles Cutter, and are usually constructed so as to allow works by the same author on the same subject to be shelved together. Some libraries add the year of publication to the shelving number. The combination of the classification number and the shelving number is known as the "call number".

In the example at the end of the chapter WB 400 is the NLM classification number for Dietetics. Diet Therapy. W 727 is the Cutter number for the author (Sue Rodwell Williams) "n" is the first letter of the title and 1981 is the year of publication. The resulting WB400 W727n 1981 is the call number assigned to this book by NLM.

Subject analysis

Subject analysis is a very important aspect of cataloguing and the aim is to give users an idea of the main subjects covered by the item. For subject headings to be useful they must be consistent, and a detailed thesaurus is therefore needed. In medicine the most commonly used thesaurus is MeSH (Medical Subject Headings) which is published annually in several versions but many libraries use the Library of Congress List of Subject Headings. As with names one needs authorities in subjects too. Some libraries use the printed alphabetical MeSH (the annual black and white version published with the January issue of Index Medicus) as their "subject authority file" and expect users to consult it to find "see", "see under" and "see related" cross references. Others make such references themselves and file these in the catalogue.

Most medical libraries can use MeSH alone because, though non-medical subjects are not well covered in MeSH, it is possible to assign an acceptable general heading. For example, Bears is not a MeSH heading and items about "bears" must be put under "carnivora". "Carnivora" may be suitable for a medical library; it would not be acceptable in zoology one! If MeSH does not meet the legitimate needs of the library users it becomes necessary to add additional headings, such as those in the LC List of Subject Headings or those taken from a more specialized list of medical headings designed for use with specialized collections. If MeSH needs to be augmented by other terms it is necessary to ensure that they are controlled by "authorities" in much the way names are.

Though all libraries will, on occasion, have to catalogue items "originally" this is an expensive proposition and it is thus beneficial to "copy catalogue" using another library's cataloguing. In the past the practice of copy cataloguing involved checking the printed catalogues of other libraries and retyping or photographing the information. Then came the possibility of ordering cards (or card sets) from either the Library of Congress or a commercial supplier. Libraries which have access to MEDLINE can also access CATLINE which contains citations for all NLM current cataloguing, and now also contains the over 350,000 NLM retrospective records for material catalogued before 1965. This rich data base is used to produce the NLM's printed and microfiche catalogues. CATLINE is updated weekly and the weekly Current Catalog Proof Sheets (distributed by the Medical Library Association) contain new cataloguing from the previous week.

The availability of such rich sources of cataloguing copy is a great help in reducing the volume of original cataloguing required and has led to the development of on-line bibliographic utilities. Such as OCLC (Online Computer Library Center Inc.) and RLIN (Research Libraries Information Network) in the United States and UTLAS (formerly the University of Toronto Library Automation System) in Canada. These utilities try to make available as rich a source of cataloguing data as possible. The UTLAS data base includes the full CATLINE data as well as Library of Congress and British Library cataloguing and the original cataloguing contributed by the users of the system. In addition UTLAS has mounted CANMARC data which includes most Canadian cataloguing from the National Library of Canada. As of July 1982 the UTLAS data base contained over 6 million unique records and records were being added at the rate of over 80 thousand a month. These bibliographic utilities not only give access to the cataloguing data but also offer services to produce custom designed catalogue card sets or COM (Computer Output Microform) catalogues. In addition the utilities can produce lists of recent acquisitions, subject bibliographies and even spine and book card labels.

This ready availability of cataloguing copy and the associated products is, however, coupled with the need for special training to make full use of it. As a result there has been the recent development of "brokers" who sell cataloguing services to libraries. These brokers use one of the large bibliographic utilities and can provide products (cards, microfiche catalogues, acquisitions lists, etc.) for customers whose volume of work would not justify purchasing a terminal and training staff. A Canadian company which uses the CATSS cataloguing services of UTLAS and extends service to health science libraries is Elizabeth McRae Associates in Toronto. (18 Glen Morris Street, Toronto, M5S 1J1)

Once a library has its data in machine readable form it is possible for this data to be "manipulated" in a number of ways not easily possible using cards. For example it would be possible to search the data base and identify all the books in the library which were published in Canada or those in Spanish. Furthermore the creation of a data base allows the library the option of having an on-line catalogue or one in which information concerning material on loan and on-order is available during one normal catalogue search the: - "integrated library system".

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Chan, L.M. Cataloguing and classification: an introduction. New York: McGraw - Hill, 1981.

Chapman, L. How to catalogue. London: Bingley, 1984

Many general library handbooks give useful advice on cataloguing; suggested readings are:

Handbook of medical library practice. 4th ed. vol. 2, Darling, L. ed. Chicago: Medical Library Association, 1983. (Especially chapters 5, 6 and 7).

Hospital library management. Bradley J. ed. Chicago: Medical Library Association, 1983. (Especially chapter 5)

Greenwood, Jan., A Health Sciences Library Basic Manual. 2nd ed. Toronto: Ontario Medical Association, 1982.

Those interested in further details on the service offered by the bibliographic utilities should read:

Matthews, J.R. The four bibliographic utilities: a comparison. Library Technology Reports 15, Nov./Dec. 1979 pp. 665-838.

Further information on the services available from the bibliographic utilities and their costs can be obtained from the utilities; the address of those most likely to be of interest to health librarians are:

UTLAS Inc., 80 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2V1

OCLC Inc., 6565 Frantz Road, Dublin, Ohio 43221

All health libraries should have the three versions of MeSH, these are:

National Library of Medicine. Medical subject headings (MeSH). Bethesda, MD: National Library of Medicine, 1960. Annual. Also issued as Part 2 of January Index Medicus and includes Tree Structures.

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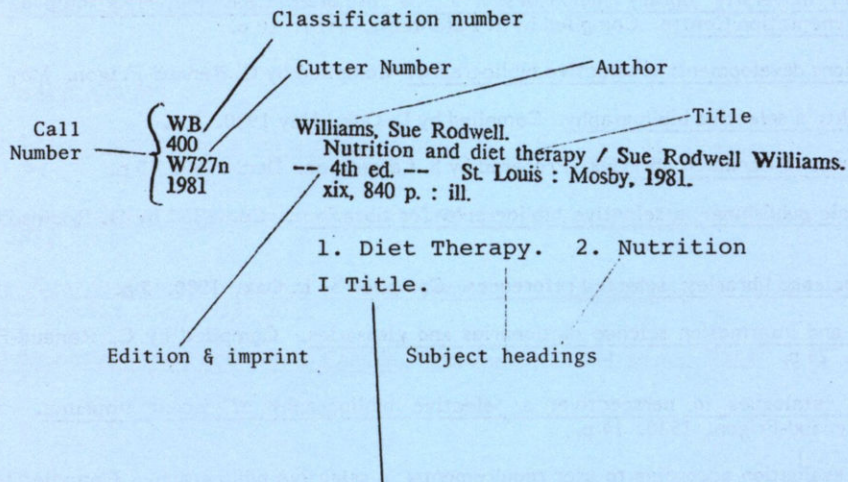
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In addition all health libraries should have: National Library of Medicine classification, 4th ed. rev. Bethesda, MD.: National Library of Medicine, 1981.

To keep up-to-date with changes to both cataloguing practice and the NLM classification scheme libraries should consult:

Notes for medical cataloguers. In: National Library of Medicine Current Catalog (quarterly) Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1981 - . Cumulated annually since 1982 by the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA.

EXAMPLE



Signifies that the title is "traced" ie there is an entry for it in the public catalogue.



LIBRARY DOCUMENTATION CENTRE

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

(1982/83 entries are marked by *)

- AACR 2: selected references. Compiled by L. Oak and C. Renaud-Frigon. Jan. 1980. 15 p.
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- *Automating technical services processing in libraries: selected references. Compiled by C. Robertson. Nov. 1983. 4 p.
- A Bibliography of standards relevant to indexing and abstracting and the presentation of information. Compiled by C. Robertson. 1980. 17 p.
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- *Electronic publishing: a selective bibliography for librarians. Compiled by D. Robinson. July 1982. 5 p.
- Health science libraries: selected references. Compiled by L. Oak. 1980. 5 p.
- Library and information science dictionaries and glossaries. Compiled by C. Renaud-Frigon. Aug. 1980. 24 p.
- Library catalogues in perspective: a selective bibliography of recent imprints. Compiled by C. Renaud-Frigon. 1980. 14 p.
- Library evaluation according to user requirements: a selective bibliography. Compiled by C. Renaud-Frigon. April 1980. 19 p.
- *Library science periodicals in Canada: a list of titles current in 1983. Compiled by C. Robertson. Sept. 1983. 22 p.
- Marketing: selected references. Compiled by C. Robertson. 1981. 2 p.

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- *Recent trends in budgeting techniques for libraries: selected references. Compiled by H. Ozaki. Aug. 1983. 4 p.
- The Role of professional and non-professional staff in libraries, with an emphasis on the division of their duties in the cataloguing unit: a select bibliography. Compiled by H. Ozaki. July 1981. 4 p.
- Selected references for Canadian hospital libraries, 1974-1980. Compiled by H. Ozaki. May 1981. 6 p.
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- Videotex: a selective bibliography for librarians. Compiled by D. Robinson. May 1981. 12 p.
- Weeding: a selective bibliography. Compiled by C. Robertson. Mar. 1980. 7 p.

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- *Canadian library/information science research projects: a list, 1981/82. Prepared by B. Anderson. June 1982. 16 p.
- *Canadian library/information science research projects: a list, 1982/83. Prepared by C. Robertson and B. Anderson. June 1983. 20 p.
- *Guide to provincial library agencies in Canada. Prepared by C. Robertson. 1983. 16 p.

[83-12-1]

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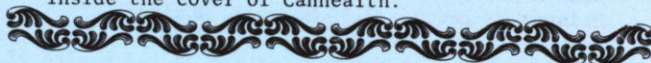
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The Editors are aware that this bibliography of "health related Canadiana" from 1960 to date is incomplete. We hope to improve it in the revised edition to be published in late 1984. Your help would be much appreciated. Our addresses are given inside the cover of Canhealth.



CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS TO CANHEALTH

The Editors are grateful to members for corrections and suggestions and will make every effort to reduce the errors in the revised edition due to be published late in 1984 or early in 1985. This will be published as the first CHLA/ABSC Occasional Paper.

The following corrections should be made now:

Resource Libraries (CANHEALTH #3 p. 27 - 29)

History of Medicine add:

The Charles Woodward Memorial Room
Woodward Library
University of British Columbia
2198 Health Sciences Mall
Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1W5

Prevention of Handicaps change to:

Information Service
Saskatchewan Institute on Prevention of Handicaps
Box 81, University Hospital
Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0X0
(306) 343-3638

Medical School Libraries change the University of Ottawa entry to:

Health Sciences Library
University of Ottawa
451 Smyth Road
Ottawa, Ontario K1H 8M5

Veterinary and comparative medicine add:

Veterinary Medical Library
University of Saskatchewan
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7N 0W0
(306) 343-3249

Bibliotheque de medecine veterinaire
Universite de Montreal
CP 5000
St. Hyacinthe, Quebec
J2S 7C6
(514) 773-8521

Veterinary Science Section
Library, University of Guelph
Guelph, Ontario
N1G 2W1
(519) 824-4120

Canadian Biomedical Reference Tools (CANHEALTH #5)

PAGE 11. The publication Medical Practice in Canada is in English only but there is a separate French version (l'exercice de la medecine au Canada). The correct publisher is :

Council on Medical Education
Canadian Medical Association
P.O. Box 8650
Ottawa, Ontario
K1G 0G8
(613) 731-9331

PAGE 13. The second edition of A Health Sciences Library Basic Manual was edited by Jan Greenwood assisted by Geraldine Hughes and Margaret Y. Walshe. The description given in CANHEALTH is of the 1972 edition.

Further corrections or suggestions for improvement should be sent to either:

David S. Crawford
Medical Library
3655 Drummond Street
Montreal, Quebec
H3G 1Y6

Mrs. M.A. Flower
Terrace House
Cartwright Point
Kingston, Ontario
K7K 5E2

CHLA / ABSC ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS

Barbara Greeniaus

At the Board Meeting of February 9-10, 1984, we approved the following guidelines and criteria for the Award of Outstanding Achievement and for Honorary Life Membership. Those of you who are familiar with the M.L.A. awards will recognize that our criteria were designed with benefit of the experience of our American colleagues. Babs Flower and Eileen Bradley are our first two Honorary Life Members; to date, we have no nominations for the Award of Outstanding Achievement. Although we will not be making any presentations in Toronto this June, I hope that we will have some candidates for these honors at our meeting in Calgary in 1985.

CRITERIA FOR AWARD OF OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT

To be eligible for the Award of Outstanding Achievement, a candidate must have made a significant contribution to the field of health sciences librarianship in Canada. The candidate's contribution must be of more than passing importance, interest, or local advancement. In addition, the candidate must fulfill at least one of the following:

1. Be currently registered as a member of the Association, or
2. Be currently employed as health sciences librarian, or
3. Have been a health sciences librarian for part of a currently active career, or
4. Currently teach a formal course in health sciences librarianship, or have taught and made a significant contribution to the development of health sciences curricula.

GUIDELINES FOR ACCORDANCE OF THE AWARD OF OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT

1. All nominations must be made, in writing, to the Board, and must provide specific examples of the nominee's contributions to the field of Canadian health sciences librarianship. A curriculum vitae, including publications of the candidate, should be included.
2. Nominations will be considered by all voting members of the Board, at the third (Winter) meeting each year. A successful candidate must win a minimum of four (4) favorable votes.
3. When no nominations are brought forward and/or when no candidates are successful, no presentation will be made in that year.
4. The presentation(s) of the Award(s) for Outstanding Achievement will be made, by the presiding Chairman, at the Annual conference.

CRITERIA FOR HONORARY LIFE MEMBERSHIP

To be eligible for Honorary Life Membership in the CHLA/ABSC, a candidate must have played an active role in the affairs of the Association, and fulfill the following:

1. Be at or near the close of an active career in health sciences librarianship.
2. Hold a regular membership at the time of the nomination.
3. Have made a significant contribution to the advancement of the purposes of the Association.

GUIDELINES FOR ACCORDANCE OF HONORARY LIFE MEMBERSHIP

1. All nominations must be made, in writing, to the Board. A curriculum vitae and a statement of the candidate's contributions to, and activities within, the Association must be included.
2. Nominations will be considered by all voting members of the board at the third (winter) meeting each year. A successful candidate must win a minimum of four (4) favorable votes.
3. When no nominations are brought forward and/or when no candidates are successful, no presentation will be made in that year.
4. The accordance of Honorary Life Membership will be made, by the presiding Chairman, at the Annual General Meeting.

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ANNUAL REPORTS

HEALTH LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION OF B.C.

Submitted by: Diana Kent,
President, HLABC

In spite of another year of financial cutbacks and restraint, membership in Health Libraries Association of B.C. has been maintained at 54. There are 48 members in Vancouver and environs, four in Victoria and two in the interior of the Province.

Vancouver was host to the Pacific Northwest Chapter/Medical Library Association Annual General Meeting, October 13th-15th. A total of 108 Librarians attended from Alaska, Alberta, Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho and British Columbia. HLABC helped fund a reception at the Vancouver Aquarium, and many HLABC members assisted with planning, registration and the programme.

The HLABC Newsletter changed its title to the HLABC Forum and acquired two co-editors.

The Health Education Committee (Chair Patricia Lysyk) is working on updating, by Autumn 1984, its publication Consumer Health: a selected list which was produced and distributed to all public libraries in B.C. in October, 1982. The list was also published in Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana Vol. 5(2) 1983.

The Union List of Serials Committee (Chair David Noble) last summer surveyed 27 health-related hospital, special, government and public libraries in B.C. about their participation in the Union List project; 92 per cent responded affirmatively so HLABC will proceed with the project. The Committee is now investigating various production methods and costs. The next step will be to determine the scope of inclusions in the list and to obtain financing.

HLABC usually holds four general meetings per year. At the September meeting, several members reported on conferences and meetings that they had attended over the summer. Dr. J. Neidhardt was the guest speaker at the December meeting. His subject was "stress management", a pertinent topic considering the unsettled times in B.C. and the Christmas season. The speaker at the March meeting was Ms. Lee McCarvill of the Healthmedia Centre, University of B.C. Her subject was "health sciences audiovisual sources and uses in B.C."

Nominations have not been made yet for the new Executive positions for 1984/85. The full list of new officers will be submitted after the Annual General Meeting in June. The incoming President is last year's President-Elect, Cathy Rayment, of the Vancouver Health Department Library.

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NOVA SCOTIA HEALTH LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

Submitted by: Ann Manning

Chapter membership is limited, and it is difficult to find candidates for office, and to generate sufficient enthusiasm for meetings or projects. There have been two business meetings during the year, at which the future of the Chapter was discussed.

On a brighter note, the Hospital Libraries Directory of the Maritime Provinces was completed and distributed to the contributing institutions. Remaining copies are selling slowly. NSHLA is grateful for the funding provided by CHLA for this project.

Tentative plans have been formulated for a workshop to be held in August at the Saint John Regional Hospital. We hope that this will provide a higher profile for the Chapter and ideas for new directions. We do have some members from each of the three Maritime Provinces, and a New Brunswick workshop is seen as a way of obtaining input from those outside the Halifax-Dartmouth area. If the Chapter is to continue with an expanded focus, we should consider changing the name from N. S. to Maritimes Health Libraries Association.

Officers for the year have been:

Ann Manning, Kellogg Library, President
 Tricia MacNeil-Maxwell, Nova Scotia Commission on Drug Dependency, Secretary
 Elizabeth Foy, Kellogg Library (Pharmacy), Treasurer

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TORONTO HEALTH LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

Submitted by: Elizabeth Uleryk
 President, THLA

The Toronto Health Libraries Association (THLA) has had a very busy year with an increase in memberships and a newly revised constitution.

This year we have achieved an all time high membership of 140. Our members range from the Toronto area to Hamilton, London and Orillia. We have averaged 65 members per meeting which attests to the interest and enthusiasm of our group.

In October, our chapter hosted the MLA/UNYOC meeting. Our members were very busy with the conference and local arrangements. A second group is equally busy with the CHLA annual meeting arrangements. We look forward to seeing you in June.

Our computerized Union List has met with some unforeseen delays but should be ready for distribution by May. The Standing Committee will continue working on the list as revisions are required.

The Constitution Committee completed its work in August. The results of their hard work are a name change for the Chapter and a detailed revision which clearly states our purposes, principles and laws.

Our October meeting was held at Women's College Hospital with guest speaker Françoise Hébert, Executive Director - National Libraries Division of the CNIB. Her topic was copyright which we all found very interesting and timely. The annual Christmas party was held at the Staff House of the Ontario Cancer Institute. Once again we raffled off a complimentary ticket to our Annual General Meeting. In January we visited the UTLAS facilities. Brian Morrell, Manager of Special Libraries, described UTLAS services available and we then toured the computer facilities and watched on line demonstrations of the system. Our March meeting was in a lighter vein. The guest speaker was Camilla Gryski, author of Catscradle, a book about handstring games. Mrs. Gryski provides library services to patients at the Hospital For Sick Children. She described her service and then managed to teach us a few string games. Our Annual General Meeting is scheduled for early May when our guest speaker will be Mary Browne from the Ontario Film Censorship Board.

I would like to thank this year's Executive for their hard work and support. I wish the new Executive and our President Elect Jan Greenwood an equally productive and active year. To our 140 members, welcome once again to the Chapter. Your enthusiasm and support of various committees and work for this year's conference is very much appreciated. I hope your turnout at meetings will continue in the coming year along with your many good suggestions.

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REPORT OF THE HSRC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Submitted by: J. Claire Callaghan, Member

The 11th HSRC Advisory Committee meeting was held at CISTI on November 28, 1983. Present were:

Eve-Marie Lacroix, Acting in Elmer Smith's place
Marilyn Schafer
Bernard Bedard, Chair (ASTED)
Dorothy Fitzgerald (CHLA)
Kathy Eagleton (CHLA)
Andras Kirchner (ACMC)
Claire Callaghan (CHLA)

The major items of interest discussed were: interlibrary loan activity at CISTI, core lists, MEDLINE training and the idea of contracting out MEDLINE training. M. Schafer is presently drafting a report on the latter and a plan will be developed within the next few months.

The Directory of Canadian Health Associations was let to Action Information Resources Management, Victoria, B.C. in January. It will be completed in camera-ready copy by May and will be printed and distributed by late summer.

An introductory MEDLINE training course will be held at the Faculty of Library and Information Science, University of Toronto, just prior to the CHLA Conference in Toronto. Enrollment will be limited to no more than 15 and registrants outside of the Toronto, Ottawa and Montréal areas will be given first preference.

As of April 1, 1984, Dorothy Fitzgerald will be the Chair, HSRC Advisory Committee. Kathy Eagleton will be off the committee as of March 31, 1984. CHLA's Board of Directors have suggested a few names to Elmer Smith. It is hoped that a hospital or special librarian will be considered.

The overall feeling is that HSRC is anxious to hear about the feelings of all the CHLA librarians about their service and they are willing to make positive changes if so required.

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REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Submitted by: Ann Manning

There are two vacancies to be filled in the 1984 CHLA elections: one to replace Sandra Langlands, and for the New Vice-President/President Elect.

We have three candidates for Director:

Linda Harvey
Wendy Patrick
Hanna Waluzyniec

For Vice-President/President-Elect there are two:

Dallas Bagby
Diana Kent

Ballots were mailed in late March with return stipulated by May 4th.

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CE COMMITTEE REQUIRES NEW MEMBERS

The Continuing Education Committee of CHLA/ABSC is looking for new members. Would anyone interested in joining this committee for the 1984-86 term of office, please contact Mary Conchelos at the address below. We would also like to hear from any CHLA/ABSC members who would be interested in teaching and/or developing CE courses. We are especially hoping that some of the CE 626 graduates will be interested in teaching courses for us. Please contact:

Mary Conchelos
Chair, CHLA/ABSC Continuing Education
Committee
c/o Science & Medicine Library
University of Toronto
7 King's College Circle
TORONTO, Ontario M5S 1A5

(416) 978-8619

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'84 CONGRÈS DE L'ABSC

Voici la dernière lettre de rappel d'envoyer votre application d'inscription pour la 8^e Conférence CHLA Annuelle ici à Toronto! Comme vous voyez de la littérature incluse avec le paquet d'inscription, il y a nombreux événements culturels pendant la semaine du 2 au 6 juin auxquels vous voudriez assister. Toronto sera vivant de musique!

Si, pour une raison ou autre, vous n'avez pas reçu un paquet d'inscription et vous voudriez assister à la Conférence, contactez s'il vous plaît:

Linda McFarlane
Health Sciences Library
Sunnybrook Medical Centre
2075 Bayview Avenue
TORONTO, Ontario
M4W 3M5
(416) 486-3880

'84 CHLA CONFERENCE

This will be the last reminder to send in your registration form for the 8th Annual CHLA Conference here in Toronto! As you can see from the literature enclosed with the registration package, there are many cultured events during the week of June 2-6 which you may wish to attend. Toronto will be alive with music!

If, for some reason, you did not receive a registration package and would love to attend the Conference, please contact:

Linda McFarlane
Health Sciences Library
Sunnybrook Medical Centre
2075 Bayview Avenue
TORONTO, Ontario
M4W 3M5
(416) 486-3880

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5TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON MEDICAL LIBRARIANSHIP (ICML)

TOKYO, SEPT. 30 - OCT. 4, 1985

THEME: MEDICAL LIBRARIES - ONE WORLD RESOURCES, COOPERATION, SERVICES

A Message from I.H. Pizer, Chairman of the IOC

I am delighted to greet you on behalf of the International Organizing Committee. Excitement is mounting as the date of the 5th ICML draws closer, and we hope that you are making plans to attend what promises to be a most productive congress.

Plans are well underway for the program, and a large number of papers have been submitted to the Program Committee in preliminary outline. The Program Committee will be meeting in Geneva, Switzerland on July 3 and 4, 1984 to review the paper abstracts and make final selections and assignments to topical sessions.

Registrants for the Congress will receive a book of abstracts of the papers to be presented at the Congress which will be mailed to them in advance of the meeting (if registration forms are submitted according to the schedule set by the local organizing committee). This volume will help them plan their Congress schedule so that they can hear as many papers as possible. Contributed papers will be presented at concurrent sessions, so advance planning by attendees will be most helpful. Because of the number of papers to be given, and because the International Organizing Committee wished to offer as many authors as possible the opportunity of participating in the Congress, it has been necessary to organize the paper sessions in this way.

Plans are well underway for a post-Congress tour of China and Chinese medical facilities and libraries as well as providing sightseeing opportunities. Detailed information on this tour, which is being organized by the IFLA Section of Biological and Medical Sciences Libraries, will be available in May, 1984. It will be possible for persons interested in this tour package to join the group for the post-Congress Chinese portion which will leave Tokyo on October 5, 1985 and will end in Hong Kong on October 17. Further information on the China tour can be obtained by writing to:

Irwin H. Pizer,
Chairman 5ICML,
Library of the Health Sciences,
P.O. Box 7509,
CHICAGO, Illinois.
60680 U.S.A.

Present indications of interest in the Congress suggest that it will be attended by delegates from many countries and will provide unique opportunities for exchange of information, and for meeting colleagues from many cultures. We hope that you share our enthusiasm for this forthcoming event, and we look forward to seeing you in Tokyo.

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FAST INTERLIBRARY LOANS AND STATISTICS (FILLS)

- * developed for the IBM-PC by Jim Hees, a Systems Analyst and Rya Ben-Shir, MLS
- * designed to print on the A.L.A. approved 4-part continuous pin-fed interlibrary loan forms rapidly
- * produces lists of journals borrowed alphabetically, assigning each a number, so that the next time you want to borrow it, you simply type in the journal's name and F.I.L.L.S. will print out the title on the form, as saved
- * produces lists of libraries you have borrowed from, alphabetically, assigning each a number, so that the next time you want to borrow from it, you can simply type in the library's number and F.I.L.L.S. will print out the complete address on the form, as saved
- * saved records may be edited or added to the libraries and journal files as necessary
- * produces statistical reports for journal usage alphabetically or in order of most frequently borrowed; which libraries borrowed from alphabetically or in order of frequency and the amount of time (average, and range) it takes to receive an item from each individual library
- * is used by the IBM-PC, without a costly database management system software
- * is user friendly, menu driven and has the A.L.A.I.L.L. form on the screen as it being filled and saved
- * geared to the net borrower's needs, especially the small (even one person) library
- * scheduled to be available in Spring 1984
- * requires a 64K IBM-PC with 2 disc drive
- * will support most printers including NEC, IDS, Epson, which are capable of printing 10 characters per inch

For more information, contact:

Rya Ben-Shir, MLS
Health Sciences Resource Center
MacNeal Memorial Hospital
3249 South Oak Park Avenue
Berwyn, Illinois 60402
Telephone (312) 795-3089

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OSLER FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

The Osler Library announces a Fellowship Program for historians, physicians, and students conducting research in the history of medicine and for directors of medical libraries having budgetary responsibility for a history of medicine collection. The Fellowships are intended to serve scholars and librarians who need to establish temporary residence in Montréal in order to undertake research in the Osler Library.

For historians, physicians, and students, applications will be judged on the merit of the applicant's previous research in the history of medicine, the cogency of the plan for the proposed research to be undertaken in the Osler Library, and the appropriateness of the holdings of the Osler Library to that research. For medical librarians, fellowships will be awarded on the cogency and relevance of research projects dealing with historical-medical librarianship.

Fellowships for historians and physicians may be held for one month between January and December 1985. Fellowships held by directors of medical libraries are also for a month but must be taken up in April of 1985 in order to coincide with the annual meeting of the Osler Library's Board of Curators. Stipends to a maximum of \$1,000 will be awarded to help defray expenses incurred while travelling to and living in Montréal.

The Osler Fellowships for 1985 are made possible by gifts from Dr. Harold N. Segall, the Friends of the Osler Library, and an anonymous donor.

Established in 1929 by McGill University upon the bequest of Sir William Osler, the Osler Library's manuscripts and 35,000 printed books relate to the study of the history of medicine in all its forms. Specific information about the holdings of the Library may be found in Bibliotheca Osleriana (1929), the Osler Library Newsletter (1969), The Osler Library (1979), or by writing to the Osler Librarian.

Prospective applicants may contact:

Philip M. Teigen,
Osler Librarian,
3655 Drummond Street,
MONTREAL, Québec.
H3G 1Y6.

Applications are due to be returned before 1 October, 1984.

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U.S. HOSPITAL LIBRARIES AND MEDICARE :

A STATEMENT FROM THE MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Medical Library Association (MLA) strenuously objects to the Health Care Financing Administration's (HCFA's) draft rule change which would delete the requirement for a medical library from the Conditions of Hospital Participation in Medicare and Medicaid. The draft revisions, currently under review by HHS Secretary Margaret Heckler, fail to respond to numerous letters from health practitioners and librarians to the HCFA urging that the medical library condition be revised but not deleted.

The Association agrees that the regulations, which have not been revised since 1966, should be updated: they currently require the hospital to maintain a medical library containing modern textbooks, journals, and periodicals. Newer electronic methods for handling information and cooperative arrangements among libraries have altered the need for extensive library collections, particularly in small community hospitals. MLA strongly urges that the regulations be modified to require that the hospital provide access to library and information services to meet the informational, education, and research needs of the hospital staff. Such a revision responds to the government's objective of providing greater flexibility to hospitals while insuring that health practitioners will have access to information services.

Quality health care is unquestionably linked to well-informed health practitioners. Information supplied to health care personnel can, in fact, contribute to cost savings by reducing personnel time and avoiding costly duplications of efforts. MLA urges that the need for hospital library services be recognized in a decision to revise rather than remove the medical library requirement.

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PEOPLE ON THE MOVE

ELIZABETH ULERYK has resigned her position as Head of Reference and Circulation Librarian at the Health Sciences Library, McMaster University.

SYLVIA CHETNER was appointed Acting Head of the University of Alberta's Health Sciences Library, effective October 1983.

Toronto Health Libraries Association lost a long time member this past summer. LUCILLE LAVERY of Connaught Laboratories passed away after a long illness. She will be missed both at our meeting and from the profession and for the courteous service she provided.

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NEWS FROM THE CANADIAN FAMILY PHYSICIANS COLLEGE (CFPC)

The Board resolved that the CFPC would provide financial support for the first two issues of the Family Medicine Literature Index during 1984, and that by 30 June 1984, a decision would be reached as to whether or not the CFPC can continue to provide support.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

INTERNATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE FOR BIRTH DEFECTS MONITORING SYSTEMS
1982 ANNUAL REPORT

This report contains final information on total births and on infants with selected congenital malformations for 1982 from 22 participating programs including Canada. The ICBOMS was founded in 1974 with the help of the March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation as an association of programs engaged in congenital birth defects surveillance.

The 1982 Report will be available in June, 1984. To obtain a copy, send a cheque or money order payable to the International Clearinghouse for Birth Defects for \$5.00 U.S. - \$6.25 CDN to:

Dr. G.J. Sherman,
Non-Communicable Disease Division,
Bureau of Epidemiology,
Room 41
LCDC Building,
Tunney's Pasture,
OTTAWA, Ontario,
K1A 0L2.

MEDICAL OFFICE MANAGEMENT: A SELECTIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Published in April, 1984.

A limited number of copies are available to libraries by contacting:

Ontario Medical Association Library
240 St. George Street
TORONTO, Ontario
M5R 2P4

CHAPTER NEWS - TORONTO

Toronto Health Libraries Association (THLA) revised its constitution in October 1983. We are no longer known as Toronto Medical Libraries Group.

Sudi Sedani formerly of the Science and Medicine Library of the University of Toronto is now working as the Online Services Coordinator at Rush University's Health Sciences Library in Chicago.

THLA is experiencing a mini baby boom this year. The new parents are:

Richard and Elizabeth Uleryk (McMaster University), a son, Michael Richard, born on October 8, 1983.

Stephen and Jenny O'Grady (University of Toronto), a son, James Francis, born on December 1, 1983.

Don and Verla Empey (Wellesley Hospital), a son, David Alan Clemens, born on December 3, 1983.

Jim Melvin and Sandra Langlands (University of Toronto), a daughter, Laura Mackenzie born on December 29, 1983.

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CANADIAN ELECTED TO MLA BOARD

Mrs. FRANCES GROEN, Life Sciences Area Librarian at McGill University has recently been elected to the Medical Library Association's Board of Director. Congratulations, FRANCES!

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CORRECTIONS

MEDLINE COURSE

Submitted by: Suzanne Miranda, CISTI

The Health Sciences Resource Centre, CISTI advises that the Introductory course to be give in conjunction with the CHLA Annual Meeting in Toronto will be held from May 31st to June 2nd. Like all introductory level courses, this will be three days. The dates published in the BMC V.5 #4 incorrectly stated May 30th to June 2nd.

As a reminder, please note tht priority for registration will be given to attendees from outside the Ottawa - Montreal - Toronto area.

MEDLINE AND IDIS

In the recently published article, (BMC V.5 #4 1983 pp. 125-127) Verona Hall & Liz Foy advise that there was an error in the description of the MEDLINE file, concerning its updating frequency. (p. 125, para. 4). Please note that the online MeSH file is updated twice a week, not monthly as previously stated.

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MEA CULPA !

In BMC v. 5 # 3, 1983, ELIZABETH REID PUBLISHED AN EXCELLENT REPORT ON THE JOB CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE'S WORK. THROUGH AN OVERSIGHT ON THE PART OF THE EDITORS, THE BIBLIOGRAPHY MENTIONED IN THAT ARTICLE WAS NOT PRINTED. HERE IT IS AT LONG LAST!

SINCERE APOLOGIES TO BMC'S READERS AND, IN PARTICULAR, TO ELIZABETH REID AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

The following selective bibliography contains "how to" articles on job descriptions plus articles about job descriptions and their importance in personnel management:

- American Library Association. American College of Research Libraries. College Library Section. Continuing Education Committee. Job Descriptions. Chicago, 1981.
- American Library Association. Library Administration Division. Job Description Kit. Chicago, 1971.
- Berenson, C. Ruhnke, HO. Job descriptions: how to write and use them. Swarthmore, Pa: Personnel Journal, 1969.
- Canada. Treasury Board. Job description guide for the public service of Canada. Ottawa, 1975.
- Canadian Association of College and University Libraries. Position classification and principles of academic status in Canadian university libraries. Ottawa: Canadian Library Association, 1969.
- Canelas, DB. Position classification in libraries and an introduction to the library education and personnel utilization policy. Chicago: American Library Association, 1977.
- Crowe, WJ. A select bibliography of materials relating to position classification in libraries. Chicago: American Library Association, 1977.
- Evered, J. How to write a good job description. Superv Manage 1981 Apr; 26:1409.
- Foss, P. General principles of position classification. Chicago: American Library Association, 1977.
- Frayling, M. Writing your own job descriptions. Ottawa: Canada Dept. Manpower and Immigration, Staff Training and Development Branch, 1974. (see also Writing job specifications, and Organizational charts, issued by the Ministry)
- Henderson, RI. Job descriptions -- critical documents, versatile tools. New York: AMA COM, 1976. (also published in Superv Manage 1975 Nov;20:2-10; 1975 Dec;20:15-24; 1976 Jan;21:26-34; 1976 Feb;21:12-21; 1976 Mar;21:27-34)
- Yvantcho, B. Position descriptions in special libraries; a collection of examples. New York: Special Libraries Association, 1983.
- Job descriptions. In: Metzger, N. Personnel administration in the health services industry. 2nd ed. New York: SP Medical & Scientific Books, 1979:44-51.
- Klinger, DE. Job descriptions: new uses for a familiar tool. Law Lib J 1979 Wint;72:65-67.
- Murphy, FD. Model job descriptions for hospitals. Boston: G.K. Hal, 1981. (note: no entry for library; format useful guide)
- Noble, V. Management workshop I: job descriptions and performance standards. In: Caputo Glosurdo, JS., ed. Library Management, volume 1. New York: Special Libraries Association, 1980:1-29.

Ontario. Ministry of Inter-governmental Affairs. Local Government Division. Job descriptions: make them simple and useful. Toronto, 1979.

Sergean, R, McKay, JR. The description and classification of jobs in librarianship and information work. Lib Assoc Rec 1974 Jun;76:112-5.

Stessin, L, Heyel, C. The encyclopedia of managerial job descriptions. Plainview, N.Y.: Business Research Publications, 1979.

Treiman, DJ. Job evaluation: an analytical review. Washington, D.C.: National Academy of Sciences, 1979.

U.S. Training and Employment Service. Job descriptions and organizational analysis for hospitals and health related services. Rev. ed. Washington, D.G.: USGPO, 1971.

University of Denver. Graduate School of Librarianship. Institute for Utilization of Library Manpower. Library job descriptions. 1971. (ERIC publication)

Wilkinson, J, Plato, K, Lee, R. A matrix approach to position classification. Coll Res Lib 1975 Sep;36:351-63.

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POSITIONS AVAILABLE

HEAD, HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY - MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY

The Faculty of Medicine, Memorial University of Newfoundland, invites applications for the position of Health Sciences Librarian.

The library is situated in the Health Sciences Centre, opened 1978. This latter houses the 350 bed General Hospital and its nursing school together with Memorial University medical and nursing schools.

The staff consists of four professional librarians and seventeen FTE support staff. The Librarian is a member of the Faculty of Medicine and reports jointly to the Dean of Medicine and the University Librarian.

Responsibilities of the post include preparation and allocation of budgets; developing collections and services; planning space utilization; promoting effective use of library resources; consultation with provincial hospital librarians and provision for province-wide health library services; training and development of staff. Applicants should have a background in the health sciences field, possess M.L.S. or equivalent from an accredited library school and a minimum of 3-5 years administrative library experience. A knowledge of computerized library systems is desirable. The salary is negotiable and commensurate with qualifications and experience. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Applicants should send a curriculum vitae and names of three references to:

Dr. J.D.W. Tomlinson,
Chairman Search Committee,
Faculty of Medicine,
Health Sciences Centre,
St. John's, Newfoundland
Canada A1B 3V6.

The position is available immediately; the closing date for applications is June 30th 1984.

HEAD, HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY - UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

The University of Alberta Library invites applications for the position of Head, Health Sciences Library. Qualifications required include a degree in library science, significant administrative experience, and a background in health sciences.

Reporting directly to the Chief Librarian, the incumbent is responsible for operation and development of the Health Sciences Library with particular responsibility for planning, policy formulation, budget preparation and control, and staff development. Oversight of the collection development process and liaison with teaching departments is also involved. The Health Sciences Library will move into new quarters in the Health Sciences Centre in August 1984. At that time it is expected that the incumbent will supervise seven professional staff and fifteen support staff.

The position is classified at the Librarian 5 level, with a salary range of \$42,644 to \$52,528 (1983-84). The date of appointment is September 1, 1984. Applicants should send curriculum vitae, transcripts of academic records, and the names of three references to

Peter Freeman,
Chief Librarian,
University of Alberta,
Edmonton, Alberta
T6G 2J8.

Closing date is June 30, 1984. The University of Alberta is an equal opportunity employer.

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